TERMS:

payable in advance, or so, it payment is delayed until she expiration of the year.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for of 12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 30 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year. The Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly. (2)

For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$5,

Chicary notices over 12 lines, charged at the regular All communications intended to promote the private unds or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.

Job Work, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulara, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good

Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good tryle, and our reasonable terms.

All letters addressed to the Proprietor, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

Persons at a distance sending us the names of four solvent subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

250 Office on Main street, next door to the old Jack-son Hotel.

## THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1855. LAST NOTICE .- All persons in this county indebted to the office of the "Post," either by note or account, who do not pay up by the 1st of January, 1856, will find the "documents" in the hands of officer Turner, who is well known for his untiring zeal in persecuting unfortunate debtors. Those who owe for more than one year's subscription and who do not pay up by that time, will be charged \$3,00 per year in every instance .-We have waited on many of our patrons with patience and long suffering, and cannot afford to wait any longer. Debtors in other

as we can get their accounts drawn off. The Legislature of Alabama on Monday the 19th, went into the election of United States Senator, which resulted in the choice of the Hon. Benj. Fitzpatrick. The vote stood Fitzpatrick 79, Luke Prior 45.

counties will be specially attended to as soon

DISBANDED .- At a meeting of the "Local Grand Council of Charleston, on Friday night, John Cunningham President, it was resolved-

That this Council recommend to the subordinate Councils, in this city, to disband their present organization, and discharge their members individually from its existing obligations; also, that this Council recommend to the State Council, and to the other subordinate Councils of the State, a similar

The Charleston "Evening News," Know Nothing, edited by Mr. Cunningham, says Nothingism in our city."

"THE EARLY BIRD,"-There is an old proverb, held in high esteem in the "rural districts," which says that "the early bird catches the worm." A New York paper says, impressed with this idea, the outsiders, or the men and expectants of small favors of the American party, have been holding several caucuses for the division of the offices of the House of Representatives, amounting in all to about fifty. We hope the parties concerned will arrange the business to their satisfaction, but we cannot guarantee a ratification of their proceedings by the House. Sorry to say it, but it is a fact that all the subordinate places in the House will depend upon the election of Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster; and they will not be chosen till the meeting of Congress. It is hard, but it is according to the constitution.

THE "NIGGER" AN INSTITUTION.-The N. O. Crescent gives the following view of the great propelling power in American politics -that mighty force, which, if it does nothing else, is of immense importance as an agent to keep society from stagnation:

"The 'nigger's is a great, in fact, a stupen dendous institution. He answers a threefold purpose, and that is more than many white men are capable of. In the first place he sows, hoes, and gathers in a product which clothes a world, which has made Massachusetts rich and saucy-better than her neighbor; which enables England to carry on the war against Russia; which supplies France with the sinews of conflict, and which helps Christian nations to cut each other's throats by furnishing the raw material indispensable to the prosecution of multifarious branches of industry.

"In the second place, the 'nigger' assists the Abolitionists and anti-Americans of the North wonderfully. Without Sambo they would soon languish and die. His odor alone

supplies them with vitality.
"In the third place, the 'nigger' is just a useful in the South as in the North. In the North he manufactures bogus Democrats, Abolitionists, and anti-Americans. In the South, he manufactures anti-American Secessionists and boyus Democrats. He is equally valuable in both sections of the Union in the furtherance of objects diametrically opposed to each other. Wonderful product is Sambo.

Springfield, Nov. 19 .- An unsuccessful attempt to murder and rob was made in this city last night. Two men gained admittance to the Pynchon Bank Buildings during the day and on entrance of the Clerk at night attacked him with intent to murder him. They stabbed the Clerk, but the latter created an alarm by shooting, when his assailants fled.

The Clerk's wounds are not serious. ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 19th .- The setting on fire of Dowell's store is said to be a delibe rate act of incendiarism. The candles were saturated with camphene, and tracks of gunpowder leading to the gates were found .-Mr. Dowell and two of his clerks are arrested, charged with incendiarism. Mr. Dowell had \$20,000 insurance, and value of the stock said to be \$5000.

THE LONDON PUNCH ON GENDER .- The sun is called masculine from his supporting and sustaining the moon, and finding her just as a ship is blown about by every wind. The church is feminine, because she is married he is trifled with by the ladies.

THE RE-ELECTION OF GOVERNOR GARDNER OF MASSACHUSETTS, A TRIUMPH OF A UNION PARTY .- The New York Journal of Commerce, a most decided Nebraska and anti- dates draws near. The American party, by article taken from a London paper, called Life freesoil and anti-American paper, publishes their recent triumphs, have placed themselves | Illustrated. From it we are led to expect an | Physiology, recently published by M. la what was said when I had under considerathe following letter from its Boston corres- in a position to win an easy victory. A glo- early abrogation of all English laws passed Borde, M. D., a Professor in South Carolina tion the subject of exercise, the reader must BOSTON, Nov. 12th, 1855.

The result of our State election is generally tolerably satisfactory. The candidate that you will remember we set down as having the best chance, is elected Governor though by a larger plurality than even his friends antici Governor Gardner was lately a Union, or Webster Whig, and is probably the same new; without change, except that he adopts in addition, the Native American idea. The triumph of Governor Gardner and friends is really a triumph of a Union party, because all the sectional Know Nothings left the party to unite with the Fusionists. And then we add all the votes for Beach, and all for Walley as Union votes, making some 100,000 votes ir. Massachusetts for the American Union, against about 36,000 for Rockwell or disunion And it may be fairly inferred, that some persons who voted for Rockwell, though the principle or sentiment of that party tends to disunion, would in the last issue vote for the Union rather than disunion or anarchy .-Thus you will perceive that old Massachu setts, which has wavered at times in her course, causing anxiety among the friends of constitutional liberty, is yet sound on the question of the Union and the Constitu-

How SWINDLERS ARE PUNISHED IN ENG-LAND .- Sir John D. Paul and his partners, Messrs. Strahan and Bates, who were for many years leading London bankers, failed some time since, and disclosed that they had, when pressed for money, disposed of securities placed in their hands on deposit, and applied the money to their own necessities .-They were arrested and tried for the offence, and we learn by this mail that the sentence pronounced upon them is fourteen years transportation. Sir John D. Paul was a baronet, a magistrate, a leading member of the church, and of several religious and charitable societies: his connections, as well as those of his partners, were highly respectable and influential. Yet they have been sentenced to the same punishment as would have been allotted to them if they had been the lowest criminals. There is a lesson in the sentence by which we may profit. Such swindlers as that of Strahan, Paul & Bates have not been unknown in this country. But we are not aware that any Wall street operathis is the "end of what has been called Know tor was ever sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment, or even four.

> CULTIVATED INTELLECT.—Smythe in his new moral of "Henry Vernon" says, cultivated intellect gives to existence its highest aspirations and noblest enjoyments. Without it there would be no poetry of sentiment, no enrapturing melody, no glowing vision of imagination. It is to the moral world what the sun is to the natural. Without the latter, the earth would be a great globle of mists, and fogs, and darkness. Without the former, man would not appear as the bright image of his Maker, looking into them in immortal beatitude. Intellect gives to man all the divinity that is within him; all the dignity and majesty of his character, all the brightit can ascend from the works and hues of earth, bask in the light of the stars and suns which gild the dominions of the great maker | folly or swept away by the torrent of finanand Ruler of the Universe. There are a thousand beauties in earth and sky; in the flowers and dew drops, and landscapes, and other objects of the one; in the star studded azure of the other; but they are seen, contemplated and admired, only by the winged mercury of the mind. That opens to man the gate of the kingdom of knowledge, and points out to his inquiring spirit, the glow- into the gutter. Every young man will ing spheres of boundless space. Nothing can equal mental beauty, whose hues fade not as the flowers, but brighten more and more for immortality.

Your County Paper.-The following exract from Fowler and Wells' "Life Illustrated," is so good and to the point, that we recommend it to our friends without further

"We occasionally receive letters in which the writers express an intention to stop their county or village paper, and take one of our We always regret to receive such intimations. We think a man ought to support his own paper first, and then if he can afford to take a paper from a distance, let him do so, and we shall be happy to furnish him with "Life Illustrated." country press, in our opinion, is the most important in its effect on the enlightenment of the nation. It conveys in ten thousand rills, intelligence to nearly every home in the The county press ought to receive a cordial support. Every place should try to have its paper of such a character that the people could be justly proud of it. To this end let them pay promptly, advertise liberally, ecommend warmly, and in every way stand by their editor as long as they conscientiously

A modest young gentleman at a diner party put the following conundrum: "Why are most people who est turkies like

No reply. The modest man blushed and would have backed out, but finally gave the

"Because they are fond of the breast." Two middle-aged ladies fainted; the remains of the young man were carridd out by the coroner, and three married ladies clapped their handkerchiefs to their mouths in convulsions-toothache, of course.

The shipping of the world is estimated at 145,500 vessels, and the aggregate ton\_ nage 15,500,000. Hunt's Magazine estimates wherewithal to shine away as she does of a that at \$50 a ton the shipping of the world night, and from his being obliged to keep is worth the enormous amount of \$775,000,- evening." such a family of stars besides. The moon is 000. Of this, fifteen and a half millions of feminine, because she is constantly changing tonnage, more than ten and a half millions belong to the Anglo-Saxon race-United States, a member of Congress from Kentucky, has 40,500 vessels, and 5,661,416 tonnage; Great to the State, and time is masculine, because Britain, 35,960 vessels, and 5,043,270 ton- presides over the Weekly Maysville Ex-

THE FIELD OF '56.

The Presidential track is clear for the race of 1856; and the time to bring out the candiwise counsels prevail, and the strong republi- Sabbath. It says: can element of Protestant Americanism may now be elevated and inaugurated as the ruling spirit of the Union. But the new party must speedily divest itself of those and cultivate a more christian toleration towards all religious sects-which do not admit of any human supremacy over the State.

Romanism is scarcely deserving of the name of a religion. It is simply a Secret Order, struggling subtly and unserupulously for temporal power, and using the sacred name of Carist as a cloak for its sins. It is for this reason that we oppose it, that we protest against it, and that we regard its active jesuitical agents as disqualified for the discharge of the executive offices of the Republic. There is a system of espionage and proselytism connected with this powerful hierarchy, that renders the whole system of Romanism incompatible with Republicanism. It is based upon the ignorance and superstitions of the masses; and crowned by the love of ritual splender and easy absolution among the vainer, wickeder and wealthier classes.

There is not a word spoken against Romanism at a dinner table in New York, overheard by Catholic waiters, that may not be repeated at the Vatican, if the Pope so wishes it. The servant behind your chair tells the Priest at the Confessional, the Priest tells the Bishop, the Bishop tells the Cardinal, and the Cardinal tells the Pope. The whole system is one wide whisper gallery; and its tyranny ever has been, and always will be, commensurate with its power. Therefore, every honest friend of Freedom and Humanity must boldly

protest against it. The Nationality of the American Party

must be the main pillar of its support. It must leave the cursed question of Slavery where the Constitution has confined it-a domestic institution, entirely under the control of the individual States. Then let them bring out good men for office-great men for great offices, and honest men for all offices, and all the powers of their adversaries, "with the demons down under the sen," cannot prevent them from sweeping the field in

Among the prominent candidates for the Presidency, we may mention Crittenden and Morehead, of Kentucky; Fillmore and Law, of New York; Bates of Missouri; and Choate and Everett, of Massachusetts. On the Presidential ticket, the candidates should repsesent both the North and the South, and both of the old political parties .- N. Y. Mirror.

HINTS OF SUCCESS IN LIFE .- Let no one suppose that his future career is likely to be free from want, care, and the necessity of exertion, because he finds himself, while still a minor, the heir of so much wealth that he can afford to neglect the little means and ness and bloom of nature. Subtle and pure, the little arts of success! There are at least nine chances out of ten that his fortune, however large it may be, will be dissipated by cial revulsion at some period of his life. Old Stephen Girard once said to an intimate friend, in his peculiar Gallic style, when discussing this very subject, "I am very rich, it is true; but if I had sons, I would never give one of them more than ten thousand dollars. It is enough, you know, to throw into the gutter. Of course, he will throw all he has throw all he has into the gutter before he finds out the value of money. Then he gets into the difficulty-Ha! Very well! Then suppose he show he know how to get out of the difficulty. Ha! Very well! Then he come to me? He shall have so much as he want!" There is deep wisdom in this philosophy, but surely there must be great defects in the system of education that results in rendering all the experience of the past useles to the succeeding generation.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, in Le Nord of Brussels, gives the lie to all we have heard and read regarding the unpopularity of the war in Russia, and the exhausted resources of that empire. According to this statement the Russian people regard the contest as one of necessity, uphold it with the most patriotic enthusiasm, and are prepared to sustain it indefinitely with resources of the extent of which their enemies do not even dream. The correspondence sums up the whole idea in the two pithy sentences, "We have faith and perseverance. We will fight,"

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRACY TA-KING SOUNDINGS .- The democracy of New Hampshire, in State convention, have resolved substantially that the Know Nothings are a pack of out laws; that the Maine liquor "statoot" is a nuisance; that squatter soverignty is the genuine article; that everything that has been done by our Pierce administration is exactly right, and that accordingly, he is just as much entitled to a second term as General Jackson. This is what we call taking soundings. When they touch bot, tom what a noise there will be in Concord.

CESAR'S WIFE .- The Boston Post whose wits fly at all game, alluding to a late political speech of Mr. Charles Sumner in Fanueil Hall, says that the orator "made himself very familiar with Mrs. Cæsar, wife of Gen. Julius Casar-taking hold of her twice during the

A MEMBER OF CONGRESS RISING IN THE WORLD,-The Hon. R. H. Stanton, formerly been promoted to the editorial chair, and now THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

We confess that we were not prepared for rious opportunity opens before them. Let for maintaining the sanctity of the Christian

The Sunday question—that is, the question whether or not the Government has a right to make any form or degree of Sunday observances obligatory—is now so fairly before the English people, that it will never cease elements of weakness-Oaths and Secrecy; to be agitated till it is settled in necordance with the people's convictions and wishes.

There is no doubt what those convictions and wishes are. The people of England demand a free Sunday. They demand the right of doing anything on that day which may be lawfully done on any day, leaving every man free to observe the Sunday in the conscience dictates. They demand that trains may run on Sunday unrestricted-that libraries, museums, theatres, crystal palaces, and all other means of improvement, may be lawfully accessible on the only day when ninetenths of the people have 'eisure to avail themselves of them. They cemand, in short, that the same freedom shall be extended to the proprietors of rational enjoyment, which is now the privilege of all who derive their subsistence from intoxicating other the bodies or the souls of their fellow-men. The people are certain to gan their point,

because they have the literary class with them, almost to a man. There is searcely an influential paper in England that is not strong for a free Sunday. The Times, Punch, The Examiner, Household Woods, The Leader are all enlisted in the cause, and it is well known that nothing can long withstand the united attacks of The Times, Punch and Dickens-the joint rulers of the British Empire. The last event of the Sunday agitation is the publication of what the Exam iner calls "two ably written and excellent argued volumes," by Sir William Donville, the object of which is to subject the assumptions of the Sabbatarians to a caln and close examination, and to show that they have no foundation, either in Scripture or in reason or in the circumstances of mankind. The author does not deny, but strongly believes that the special devotion of one day in seven to the improvement of the soul, the acquisi tion of knowledge, and the humanizing of the temper, is a salutary practice, and one which ought never to fall into disuse. But he denies the right of Government to regulate and enforce such observances, and he exposes the demoralizing nature of that superstition which attaches to the hours of the first day of the week a peculiar and awful sanctity.

FOREIGNERS AND SLAVERY .- We direct the attention of our readers to the following extract, on slavery, from a Democratic German paper. If native Americans of any party can rend it without feelings of indignation and resentment, we may almost despair of the final triumph of the principles of the Ameri-

In Detroit, there is a Democratic German paper called the "Michigan Volksblatt," of Our spring and autumn are marked by great and sudden changes and vicissitudes, and which a Mr. C. Essellen is editor. In speaking of the course his paper intends to pursue, this Apostle of Dutch Democracy, promises a war upon Nativeism, Protestantism and Temperance! And speaking of Slavery he says:

"In order to define at once our course with Il decision, we declare, that as a general thing, we consider this slavery question as the turning point to all American politics, and that especially for us Germans, we recognise it as our highest duty to resist the extension of slavery and its political power, with all the means at our command. This we are bidden to do not only for humanity, which opposes every barbarism and oppression, not only the eternal, unspeakable rights of man, by the strength of which we claim our own liberty. not only by our honor, which demands that, here in America, we should show ourselves worthy of the civilization of our old kome but our interests also require it, the interest of the immigrated citizen and of free labor, which will not allow slavery to be extended over the wide territories of the West."

THE DOG WHO HAD NO OWNER .- WC vere travelling through Canada, says a cotemporary, in the winter of 1839, and after a very long day's ride, stopped at the Lion Inn; and the contents of the stage, numbering about nine persons, soon gathered around the cheerful fire. Among the occupants of the room we observed an ill looking cur, who had shown its wit by taking up its quarters in so comfortable an apartment. After a few minutes the landlord entered, and observing the specimen of the canine species, remarked:

"Fine dog, that! Is he yours, sir?" appealing o one of the passengers.

"No. sir." "Beautiful dog! Yours, sir!" addressing nimself to a second. "No," was the blunt reply.

"Come here, pup. Perhaps he is yours, "Very sagacious animal-belongs to you

suppose, sir?"
"No, he doesen't," was the answer. "Then he is yours, and you have a treasre," (throwing the animal a cracker.)
"Nothing of the kind."

"Oh! (with a smile) he belongs to you, as matter of course?" addressing the last pas-"Wouldn't have him as a gift."

"Then you infernal, dirty, mean,contempti ble whelp get out!" And with that the host gave arrival. the dog such a kick as sent the animal lowing into the street, amid the roars of the WHAT'S IN A NAME .- The Boston Adver-

iser has been looking over a list of Christian roper names in a late edition of Worcester's Phineas means a mouth of brass, facetiously remarks that Mr. Phineas T. Barnum is not naptly named. APPEARANCES DECEPTIVE .- Disappointed

Pickpocket .- "Well if this ain't mean! Here's these flashy clerks is enough to break the heart of a poor feller like me, who has to depend on his trade for a livin'." Why is the life of an editor like the book

of Revelation? Because it is full of "types and shadows WEARING OF FLANNELS

We extract the following plain and sensithe statements contained in the following ble remarks upon the importance of wearing flannels next to the skin, from the work on

There is a very important matter connected with dress, which I cannot pass over in silence: I mean the wearing of flannel next the skin. In the minds of many persons there is a considerable prejudice against wearing it though of late years there is a sounder public opinion than formerly. I will now state very briefly the advantages of flannel, and give some striking examples in confirmation the first place, it is a bad conductor of calcric. and tends, therefore, to prevent the escape of animal heat. Secondly, it aids largely in protecting the body against the influences of sudden changes in the weather. By preventing rapid escape of the animal heat, and by the gentle friction of the skin and the slight irritation of the general surface, its tendency is to keep up an equible temperature. The gentle friction aids in maintaining the circuation in the cutaneous vessels, and at the same time imparts a healthful stimulous to the nerves. That it contributes no little to these ends may be readily perceived by observing the change of temperature and other effects produced on a part subjected to friction by the hand or in any other way. I know that the irritation produced by flannel is so great in some persons that they cannot wear it next the skin. When it is worn loosely, as it should always be done, this friction must ake place to a considerable extent, in every novement of the body. I have to add, as another advantage, that there is no other material which absorbs so well the exhalations from the skin. This fact very naturally suggests a frequent change of flannel or its horough ventilation at night; the former, lowever, is to be preferred.

off, and here I think a great error is often committed. With very many it is a period of severe and dangerous trial; with not a few it need of it. It is a mistake to suppose that the wearer of flannel in the hot months ne. not deter us from warmly recommending sonal experience that it is not so, and my own experience is to the same effect. Generally, a lighter article should be substituted during the summer season. Most persons conceive is a powerful sudorific. Give a little calomel it unnecessary to wear it throughout the year. and now the question comes up when should the approach of the lancet, and nine cases out the change of apparel be made. Boorhaave, in alluding to the dangers and difficulties by which the subject is surrounded, was in the ly or riding a hobby horse. I can speak of habit of saying that we ought to put off our winter's clothing on midsummer's day and put it on the day after. Lydenham remarks that the giddy practice of throwing aside our like a charm. The tea is made after the under garments in the spring and exposing our bodies when overheated to sudden cold, has destroyed more than famine, pestilence and the sword. I am satisfied that a very prevalent error with us at the South, is to of its many valuable suggestions .- Soil of the take it off too soon and put it on too late .particularly the former. Volney was so struck by the fact, that he says in the United States | ry of epidemics in the night, by remarking there is no spring. To persons of feeble constitutions, the transition from winter to summer, and again from summer to winter, especially when fluctuating, and marked by no ter given out from the skin, and deleterious steady and regular progress, is extremely trying, and the greatest cantion, therefore, should be observed at these periods. I know many persons of the highest intelligence, who post one putting on their flannels to the longest much gained, and accordingly the winter is far advanced before it is done. Instead of mischief being prevented by a timely resort ring the night, instead of escending, remain to it, the most serious consequences are often at nearly the same level. It is known that in that we are specially to guard; when the winter has fairly set in, and the skin has beome habituated to it, there is less danger .putting on flannel, I would say in September, rooms. md for taking it off, about the middle of May. Of course these periods are liable to be effect

ed by circumstances. I proceed now to give more particularly the proofs of experience as exhibited in the reorded testimony of eminent men, who have enjoyed the best opportunities for forming correct opinions on the subject. There is such a host of witnesses from the ranks of physicians and others, that it would seem almost individious to make a selection. I will, however, mention two or three, assuring the reader that the utility of wearing flannel next the skin, is now almost universally conceded by those who know most about the matter. and that it is insisted upon in the British army and navy. That the health of the soldier protected by it, alike in warm as well as in old climates, is abundantly proved by Sir James McGregor, Captain Murray, Sir John Pringle, Sir George Balingale, Rush, and others. The testimony of Captain Murray, as given by Combe, is very striking. Upo his return from a two years' service among the icebergs of the coast of Labrador, he was ordered to sail immediately for the Indies. Having had great experience of the advantages of flannel, he ordered the purser to draw two extra flannel shirts and drawers for each man, and instituted a regular daily inspection to see that they were carried with him a crew of one hundred and fifty men, visited almost every island in the West Indies and many of the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, and notwithstanding the sudden transition from extreme climates, returned to England without the loss of a man, or having any sick on board at the time of his

Rush, in a note to his edition of Pringle, says that the utility of flannel worn next the skin was observed in several instances in the Revolutionary army of the United States. No one of the officers who was thus clad was indisposed at the siege of Savannah, and no one escaped sickness who was not provided Dictionary, and discovering that the name with this internal covering. He remarks In Heaven, no happy spirit sings "I'm eld to-day." sylvania, who wore flannel shirts next their skin, were rarely seen in military hospitals. To this testimony I will only add, that the most useful class among us, the Irish laborer, who ditches and drains our lands, and performs so much of the hard work upon our this feller been agoin' about with this here railroads, is closed throughout the year with aller chain, and when I pulls it out-there's a red flannel shirt, and that when his habits no watch on the end of it. The conduct of are not very bad, he enjoys a remarkable exemption from disease.

I would here caution the reader against seeking warmth in clothing alone, or by any plan of artificial heat, and I cannot impress too forcibly the great value and paramount importance of exercise in the open gir, whenever the state of the weather and other cir-cumstances will allow it. It is when the body the Seward fusionist beat the Know Nothand a mighty voice like the sound of waters, is in a state of inaction that it is most ausings in the Legislature. In a great afflicever saying unto him—write."

effect of active exercise is to give tone to the nerves, to quicken the circulation, to drive the blood to the remotest parts of the system; in a word to stimulate all the vital operations, and elevate the animal temperature. From be satisfied that there can be no substitute

Percussion or Fulminating Powder, s it is called, possesses such extraordinary power that it cannot be used as a projectile, here being no cannon capable of withstanding its force, if fired in any quantity at once. Sufficient to project a ball or bomb shell would completely shatter a cannon on the instant of explosion. The fulminate is composed of nitric seid, extracted from sulphate, fall of a feather upon pure fulminating powder will sometimes eause it to explode. One ounce of it is more than enough for charging a thousand caps, the fulminate being mixed with a quarter of its weight of water and half will force them to turn their attention to agits weight of gunpowder, and ground with a wooden muller on a marble slab. The terrific force of the article is owing to the concentration into a solid form of the elements of air the busy clink of the mechanic's hammer; in the immediate juxtaposition of combustible and these influences must affect in greater or materials, which, when fired, assume, instantaneously, the air, shape and bulk, which is thus surrounded, have become excellent citiby the heat, developed at the instant of extosion, fearfully increased in size.

CATNIPS .- Mr. Editor: This valuable little herb is much overlooked by farmers,— Every one who plants a foot of ground should cherish it; were it more generally used, death would be less frequent, and sickness much mitigated. The cat perhaps owes its longevity or plurality of lives to this plant .-Much difference of opinion exists as to the | Every body knows how fond that animal is time when flannel should be put on and taken of it; no doubt the name thus originated .-Cataip is readily propagated from the seed and thrives in almost any soil. Early in the to hear one of "Sam's" particular friends summer the leaves should be dried and kept most humorously, but with great earnestness, should be worn through all the year, and this for winter use. In Colds, Pneumonia, and is the class of persons who stand most in Inflamatory fevers, it is invaluable. Doctors won, if "Greely and the niggers" were only may lough and call us "granny," but this will cessarily suffers more from heat than others. the universal use of the excellent herb. In have heard many persons declare from per-onal experience that it is not so, and my own eases, we know that the pores of the skin are them blatherin' nigger fellows that's always closed; get an action on the surface and the disease generally is soon mastered. Catnip and catnip tea profusely, and never allow of ten of that terriable disease, pneumonia, will be cured. I am not writing theoretical its salutary and life restoring qualities from having repeatedly tried it on myself, and personally administering it to others. It works fashon of Hyson or other tens, either from the green or dried herb. Farmers try it; give it a fair trial; and you will be glad you took the Soil of the South for this one, out

South. Review explains the fact of the increased futhat it is at night that the steam of air nearest the ground must always be the most charged with the particles of animated matgases, such as carbonic acid, the product of respiration, and sulphuretted hydrogen, the product of the sewers. In day, gases and aporious substances of all kinds rise in the air by the ranfication of heat; at night, when ossible period, believing that it is just so the rarification leaves them, they fall by an increase of gravity, if imperfectly mixed with the atmosphere, while the gases evolved dugainst the first impressions of cold upon the takes so nearly of the nature of a fluid, that it may be poured out of one vessel into another; it rises at a temperature at which it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tendency

An aged man, on reaching his seventieth exclaiming-"I am an old man!-I am an old

I wake at last: I've dreamed too long, Where are my threescere years and ten, My eye is keen, my limbs are strong; I well might vie with younger men The world, its passions and its strife, Is passing from my grasp away, And though this pulse seems full of life, "I'm old to-day-Im old to-day."

Strange that I never felt before, That I had almost reached my goal! My bark is nearing death's dark shore, And yet I love their murmuring swell-Their distant breakers' proud array-And must I-can I, say "Farewell!
"I'm old to day-I'm old to day."

This house is mine, and those broad lands That slumber 'neath you fervid sky; You brooklet, leaping o'er the sands, Hath often met my boyish eye. I loved those mountains when a child; They still look young in green array;— "I'm old to-day-I'm old to-day!"

Twixt vesterday's short hours and me, A mighty gulf hath intervened. A man with men I seemed to be-But now, 'tis meet I should be weaned From those deep skies, that landscape gay, From hopes and joys I've cherished here; "I'm old to-day-I'm old to-day!"

O man of years, while earth recedes. Look forward, upward, not behind Why dost thou lean on broken reeds! Why still with earthly fetters bind Thine ardent soul! God gives it wings,

An old Yankee, who, when he was told by an English tourist in this country that the celebration of the Fourth of July would soon be extinct, answered: "See here stranger, don't talk that way, I tell you, when the Resurrection day comes round, the first thing done in the morning will be to read the Declaration of Independence."

VERY BITTER BUT SLIGHTLY SWEET .-The Richmond Enquirer takes the success of the Know Nothings of New York, in the election of their State ticket, as a bitter pill,

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND THE INDIANS .- The following interesting paragraph we find in the Washington correspondence of the St. Louis Republican:

I learn that the President has determined on a new Indian policy for the government, Heretofore the policy has been removal. So soon as any question should arise between the white man and his red brother, involving any serious difficulty, instead of meeting boldly the questions and settling them, the previous policy of the government has been to remove the Indians further into the wilderness and stave off the responsibility of the issues. The very necessity of the case now forces the government to change its policy—for there is no longer any West to which to remove the poor Indian. The white population of California, Oregon and Washington, will soon demand that this encumbrance be started or alcohol, or spirits of wine and mercury. The the opposite track, and that the red man's path shall be eastward. In this crisis President Pierce has determined to adopt the opposite of the old policy, and continue the Indians on their reservations-curtailing their boundaries instead of enlarging them. ricultural and mechanical pursuits, and tend

to their rapid civilization.

They will be surrounded on all sides by the music of the ploughman's merry whistle and less degree their wild and savage nature. On Lake Superior several tribes who had been zens. One of the Saganaw tribe is now largely eagaged in ship building, and has a large capital invested in the business. Others of the tribe are engaged in the various mechanical trades, and are doing well under the force of precisely the same policy which the government has determined to adopt to-

HUMORS OF POLITICS .- Passing the Tribune office Tuesday night, after it had become pretty generally known that "Sam" had gone n with a rush, we were not a little amused declaring that he cared not a copper who had beaten. "But," interposed a companion, "it's the bloody Know Nothin's that's elected."-"Oh! the devil abit I care, when Greely's not disturbin' the pace ov the countbry, and wantin' to give England her way wid us whin she crooks a finger that I like to see licked. They're the manest party iver was got up, and bad luck to thim, I hope the Know Nothin's hes licked thim.—N. Y. Sun.

A recent estimate of the British wheat crop, published by Mr. John Caird, in the London papers, has attracted attention on the other side, from the fact that it reduces the deficit, as compared with 1854, to one-tenth, and the growth of last year being unusually heavy, the writer assumes that 2,812,500 quarters, 22,500,000 bushels will supply the deficiency in the annual consumption of the United Kingdom, which, he says, "is little more than one-half the average annual importation of the last five years." His figures for the crop of 1855 are 15,187, 500 quarters; wants of the Kingdom 18,000,000

The Directors of the Pacific Rail Road are having preparations made for the immediate reconstruction of the Gasconade bridge, where the recent awful calamity occurred to the excursion train, as well as the two other bridges which broke down subsequently. All the materials are ready to be put together. Mechanics are at work at the wreck of the cars, saving such property as produced by this unwise postponement. It is carbonic acid gas, at a low temperature, par- can be turned to account; and it is probable that three or four passenger ears will be anved without very great injury, so that they may be seen put in order for use. No more If I had to fix a period in our latitude for is toward the floor, in cold unventilated bodies have been found among the ruins, although diligent search has been made.

> The whole number of cars and locomotives on the Eric Railroad is 3,168, which birth day, like one surprised, passed his hours, if coupled together in one train, would reach a distance of twenty-one miles, and be able to carry 150,000 persons in one day from New York to Lake Erie. The company has in its employ not less than 5000 persons. whose pay per month is \$125,000,or \$1,500,-000 per year.

It is the remark of a profound scholar, that there is hardly a sentence in any of the best English authors, about the meaning of which, if a question of property were to depend upon its construction, a doubt might not be raised.

The editor of New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal says, that after the most searching investigation, there appears to be an entire unanimity of opinion, both among contagionists and non-contagionists, that the yellow fever of 1855 originated in New Orleans, and that all the earlier as well as the latter cases occurred among persons who had not been in any manner exposed to the fever in foreign parts or to imported contagion.

DEATH OF AN OLD NAVAL OFFICER .- Captain Jonathan D. Ferris, of the United States Navy, died at his residence in Norfolk, on Wednesday evening. He was 81 years of age, bad been in the Navy 46 years, and received his commission as a Lieutenant, July 13th, 1832, from President Jackson as an acknowledgement of his gallant services at the Battle of New Orleans.

MASTALGIA, OR HOME SICKNESS .- The song of "home, sweet home, there is no place like home," is receiving a new illustration in the Crimes, according to the medical authorities. The Gazette de Medicine says that it is one of the main pre disposing causes of the greater part of the sickness among the Allied troops. The mortality, indeed, has been alarming, whether prouduced by home sickness or not. The cholera alone has destroyed in the East a greater number of soldiers than were brought into the field by Frederick the Great in all his wars.

Young AMERICA.-The Keesville (N. Y.) Standard has the following hymenial notice: "In Black Brook, on the 15th ult., by John Parkhurst, Esq., Mr. Hazor Amor Stacy, aged 16 to Miss Harriet Hathaway 18, both of Wilmington.'

To report what you have heard in social intercorse is sometimes a sad treachery; and when it is not treacherous, it is often